terial are the following: It is now practically proven that in pneumonia, as well as typhoid fever, the pneumococcus and typhoid bacillus are in every case present in the circulating blood some time during the disease. In spite of the work of certain English and German investigators he believes that the streptococcus isolated from the blood in certain cases of rheumatic fever is a secondary invader and not the cause of the affection. He concludes that in gonorrhœal arthritis the gonococcus reaches the joint through the blood-stream.

The second part of the work is given up to an interesting discussion of the methods by which bacteria enter the blood-stream; the fate of the bacteria in the body, their destruction and growth in the blood itself, their elimination through secretions and excretions and the formation of metastases; and to the subject of mixed infections.

The third part is concerned with the origin of local from general infections, and to therapeusis.

The work represents in large part an enormous amount of literature collected and reviewed critically, and as a book of reference will be of great value. Unfortunately, many American and English references have not been included and the review of the literature is therefore not really exhaustive. Still, it covers a very large field and includes much of the important work which has been contributed to this subject. W. T. L.

THE PRINCIPLES OF BACTERIOLOGY. A PRACTICAL MANUAL FOR STUDENTS AND PHYSICIANS. By A. C. ABBOTT, M.D., Professor of Hygiene and Bacteriology, and Director of the Laboratory of Hygiene, University of Pennsylvania. Seventh edition, enlarged and thoroughly revised, with 100 illustrations, of which 24 are colored. Philadelphia and New York: Lea Brothers & Co., 1905.

THE sixth edition of this excellent book has been reviewed so recently in this journal and the general scope and character of the work is so familiar to all those who are interested in the subject that a detailed description is unnecessary.

In the present edition few radical changes have been made. Perhaps the most noticeable alteration is the adoption of the modern classification and nomenclature based on Migula's work. But besides this many minor changes may be found. In the chapter on Bacterium Pneumoniæ the work of Paniche on the immunization of animals is incorporated. The description of Bac. syphilidis is wisely omitted, while a description of Bac. zoeresis is given. In the chapter on Typhoid Fever much new material has been added, such as the accounts of Ficker's method for macroscopic agglutinations,

the Conradi-Drigalski method of isolating typhoid bacillis from the feces and water, and a section on Bac. paratyphosus. Other alterations are noticeable in the sections on dysentery, the spirilla and aniierobic bacteria. The chapter on Infection and Immunity has been improved, enlarged, in part rewritten, and presents very well in a short space the subject as it stands today.

The work remains one of the most useful text-books on bacteriology which we have in English. W. T. L.

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. Designed for the Use of Practitioners and Students of Medicine. By WILLIAM OSLER, M.D. Sixth edition, thoroughly revised from new plates. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co., 1905.

THIS last edition of Osler has been quite considerably enlarged, a change in the type and increase in the size of the page enabling its author to include much more material than the last edition.

Osler's work can always be depended upon to present the very latest views on all subjects whereof it treats. In fact, there are two features which distinguish it from all books of a similar character; one of these is its author's interesting presentation of the historical side of the subject, and the other the wonderful familiarity with current literature which is shown in these pages.

Familiarity with the different editions of Osler has shown that each one has been not merely a reprinting with possibly a few paragraphs, but a complete revision and a real new edition of the work. Its general features are, or should be, familiar to all the members of the medical profession, so that it is not necessary to dwell upon them.

Practically no change has been made in the classification of the subjects or the typographical arrangement of the work.

It has long been the medical text-book *par excellence* in the United States and Canada, written by the acknowledged leader of the medical profession on this continent.

The title page of this edition bears its authors new title, "Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford University." It is indeed a rare distinction for one man to have led the medical profession and then to achieve so high an honor amongst our English brothers.

F. R. P.